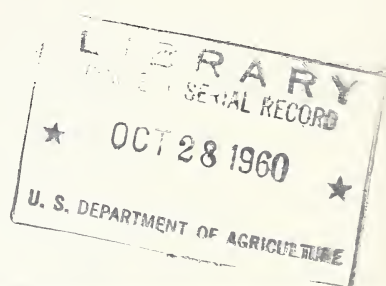


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RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM



5

th

annual report
of the Secretary
of Agriculture

September 1960

Committee for
RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

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Dr. Karl Brandt, *Member, Council of Economic Advisers*

Harry J. Reed, *Coordinator for Rural Development Program*

Garland R. Marshall, *Executive Secretary to the Committee*

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THE PRESIDENT

The White House, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT:

Seven years ago in your first agricultural message to Congress you called for special attention to the problems of the Nation's farm families with the lowest incomes. You pointed out that these families benefited comparatively little, and often not at all, from agricultural price supports.

Your concern for finding solutions to this most difficult of all farm problems has produced a range of private and governmental planning and action unparalleled in scope and number of interests involved. The record of what has been accomplished since 1954 speaks for itself:

- An extensive research effort has gone forward to find the causes and the cure of low income on farms and among many rural nonfarm families. Hundreds of the Nation's agricultural leaders and many different kinds of specialists have contributed to this research.
- A national Rural Development Program has moved from its initial stages into an effective, dramatic new method of increasing opportunities in small towns and rural communities in all parts of America.
- National attention has been focused on the needs of disadvantaged rural families. This interest and concern have been expressed in Congressional reports and statements, editorial opinion, news articles, the findings of private study agencies, and support of influential national groups.
- Farm and other rural families are benefiting in higher earnings, opportunities for training, help in improving their farms and markets, better health and educational facilities, and strengthened family and community life.

Many fine accomplishments of the Rural Development Program and related efforts have gone unsung and largely ignored compared with the attention received by farm price supports and other programs for the primary benefit of commercial farms.

Yet I am firm in my belief that in future years the Rural Development Program will take its place as one of the most beneficial and important programs of your Administration.

We have broken new ground. We have developed new patterns of cooperation between local private citizens and public agencies to get things done. We are doing something effective to help the Nation's disadvantaged people—both farm and rural nonfarm families.

This report is a summary of the record, a record of which I am proud.

Respectfully yours,



EZRA TAFT BENSON
Secretary of Agriculture

RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

5th annual report

In spite of many difficult obstacles, the Rural Development Program has consistently been enlarged and made more effective year by year since it was announced in 1955.

Progress in the period July 1, 1959–June 30, 1960, has been greater than in any similar previous period. This program is now widely accepted as a major *national* approach to helping rural people improve farming, obtain off-farm work, and build better, more prosperous communities.

The record of achievement and progress has been remarkable, especially when compared with the problems to be overcome.

- In 1956, less than 25 rural counties in only a handful of States had begun formal programs. Today some 210 counties in all major sections of the Nation have the work underway or in the planning stage.

- Reports show more than 2,000 projects to improve farms, build new industries and expand existing ones, help both youth and adults to obtain the training they need, improve health, and accomplish other aims.

- Thirty States and Puerto Rico now have Rural Development work underway. Regional meetings are going forward throughout the Nation to help leaders in *all* States plan and inaugurate Rural Development activities.

N-25987



A highway sign erected by Rural Development Program leaders in Butler County, Ky., lets visitors know they're entering a program area.

● Public understanding of the Rural Development Program and its accomplishments has grown apace. Important national organizations publicly support its aims. Congressional statements and reports express approval. Hundreds of newspapers, magazines, and radio-TV stations, many of them major national outlets, have featured stories about activities and accomplishments.

Recognition has also come from many sources in other nations. In 1960 Agricultural Ministers of nations with membership in the Organization for European Economic Cooperation endorsed Rural Development as "the most appropriate" approach to the low income farm problem.

A team of Canadian experts sent by a Senate committee of the Canadian Parliament visited areas in several States. They reported to the committee that the program was successfully "directing the weight of the community behind improvement projects."

Rural Development has brought increased understanding that farm improvement alone cannot solve the problem of a concentration of low incomes in certain rural areas.

The approach must be one of balancing improved agriculture with industrial and business development and building the kind of community facilities that will help rural people—especially younger people—prepare for the opportunities and challenges of the future.

Probably the most significant accomplishment of the program has been to establish a climate of opinion permitting broader use of nonfarm solutions to the low-income farm problem.

In April 1955 the report *Development of Agriculture's Human Resources* was released following a year of cooperative study by private organizations and Federal and State government agencies. Substantial agreement was reached by all participating groups on recommendations contained in the report for dealing with the problem of low-income, low-production farms. The study and recommendations were a first step in the program called for in the special Presidential Message on Agriculture of January 11, 1954.

On release of this report we stated:

"The problem is more basic than low incomes expressed in dollars; it embodies human values, the lives and welfare of people and of families. . . .

"Clearly a broad, aggressive, well-coordinated assault is urgently needed. New measures must be launched; established activities must be strengthened."

Private and governmental action was recommended to: (1) Strengthen industry in low-income rural areas and widen the range of off-farm job opportunities; (2) Help families with the desire and ability to stay in farming gain tools and information so they could farm successfully; (3) Provide more job training, education, and health services.

No rapid, easy solutions were offered; no schemes to buy the problem away with massive public funds; no plans to move responsibility and direction from the areas concerned to Washington.

The complex problem of low incomes on small farms will not yield to easy solutions, least of all, Government support of farm prices.

Increasing the efficiency and up-grading the production of small farms, where possible, are principal aims of Rural Development.



BN-11091

The soundness of this approach has been proved by the results. The record since July 1959 alone is sufficient evidence. According to reports submitted by State committees coordinating the Rural Development Program, towns, counties, and areas (of two or more counties) participating in the program have recorded impressive gains in 1959-60.

INDUSTRIAL GROWTH, new businesses, and service activities have added nearly 18,000 full- or part-time jobs. These include a whole range of enterprises, wood products manufacture, clothing, metal working, paper, chemicals, food processing, and many others.

A good example is the six-county Rural Development area of Missouri where some 1,300 jobs will result from industry expansion, with an increased payroll of \$2,750,000. Local leaders, banks, and the U.S. Small Business Administration are supplying needed capital. In one county, leaders formed an industrial development corporation, raised \$100,000, purchased land, and are now building a small factory.

MARKETS for products of small- and low-income farms were again expanded in 1959-60. New processing plants were built in a number of Rural Development Program areas, additional co-ops were formed, and market promotion emphasized. As an illustration, a market for vegetables in Beckley, W. Va., which serves three program counties was reorganized and

a long-term plan developed to provide enough produce for an efficient operation. In Puerto Rico, Rural Development has doubled sales of a local produce market built previously by the Commonwealth's Department of Agriculture. In total, some 150 farm market improvement projects were started in program areas during 1959-60.

FARM ENTERPRISES: Twenty-two States report that more than 7,000 small- and low-income farms benefited from new crops and increased crop production during this period. (Only about 100 counties are covered by these reports.) Progress in Illinois' two-county area is a good example. With the assistance of Rural Development specialists, farmers have organized a poultry producers association and associations to improve production of cotton, dairy and beef cattle.

FORESTRY AND CONSERVATION: As in previous years, small woodland management, forest industries, and farm and community conservation received added attention. States report a total of 130 important projects to promote better forest management. One of these is in northern Minnesota, where Rural Development leaders organized a program to help 40 small farmers growing Christmas trees produce and market a better product.

Twenty-six States reported soil mapping completed on 8,660 farms in Rural Development areas. And some 8,000 farmers in 24 States made better use of the Agricultural Conservation Cost Sharing Program due to local adaptation of the program and educational work of Extension, Agricultural Stabilization committees, and Soil Conservation Service personnel.

YOUTH: Community efforts to bring about better training and employment guidance for high school boys and girls and young farm families are becoming a significant part of the program in some areas. Eighty-one counties report organized "stay-in-school" campaigns. Thirteen States report projects started in 1959-60 to improve the vocational skills of young adults.

Tennessee's Rural Development counties are outstanding in this respect. Before the program started, none of the schools in these five counties offered vocational instruction in industrial and service skills. Now such classes are available in three counties, aptitude testing of school children and counseling, in two.

HEALTH SERVICES and health programs, as in past years, came in for major attention. A total of 517 projects are reported. These include hospital building, community sanitation, educational work, and others. Bond issues have been passed in several counties to finance clinics and hospitals, a result of Rural Development committees helping "sell" the idea to the local people.

Crawford County, Ind., is typical of many areas with successful health improvement programs under auspices of Rural Development. Some 300 local people volunteered their help in a county-wide health study. This project has renewed interest in health improvement, encouraged the assistance of health agencies, and proved useful in industrial promotion of the area.

COMMUNITY CLUBS: During 1959-60 nearly 240 rural communities were organized by program workers in 25 States. These communities select



Louisiana, tomatoes on former cotton land.

BN-11093

Kentucky, consultation on a soil map.



N-25977



BN-11092

Florida, fertilizer demonstration.



N-37380

Tennessee, new pimiento pepper crop.

leaders and form clubs to promote better living through farm improvement, adult education, and interest in neighborhood progress. As one example, program leaders in Mississippi's Tippah County last year worked with community clubs to raise funds for industrial expansion in the area.

Undoubtedly, some of the progress reported by the States would have been made without an organized Rural Development Program. Local leaders usually do not distinguish their work on the program from their other voluntary efforts on behalf of the community. And public agency personnel, even when assigned directly to working with the Rural Development Program, carry out their responsibilities within the framework of regular assignments.

On the other hand, it is impossible to report all of the widespread activities which the Rural Development Program has stimulated. Attention received by the program in other areas, plus visits of farm, business, and other leaders to Rural Development counties, has brought about many kinds of actions not directly identified with the program.

Rural Development aims at speeding up beneficial economic changes in lagging rural communities and the towns serving them. This objective is being attained. The program does not replace local efforts. It supplements such efforts. The program does not substitute for the work of local people. It helps them expand activities and make this work more effective.

In many program areas, however, a general feeling of resignation that nothing can be done about economic ills has been replaced by a new awareness of community resources, community strength, and a belief that living conditions can be bettered.

The report of Georgia's Rural Development Program Committee, of which W. A. Sutton, Director of the Agricultural Extension Service, is

Leaders in the Tippah County development program review blueprints of a new factory building to be financed through a local bond issue.

N-37278





BN-11094

Rural Development provides a setting for closer collaboration between professional workers and local farm, business, and other leaders. An Arkansas Extension Service agent working in the program (r) confers with the chairman of a county agricultural development committee.

chairman, reflects a general appraisal of the program's impact in rural areas.

"Changes in attitudes," states this report, "from 'don't-care, it can't be done, you do it' to one of interest, cooperation, pride, desire, and a realization that local people can cause desired changes themselves. This, of course, is not easily measured, but it is evident."

Another definite accomplishment of Rural Development—better working arrangements among agencies and groups—is described by Dr. E. T. York, Jr., Director of the Agricultural Extension Service, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, and chairman of the State's coordinating committee:

"We feel that Rural Development can assist families in low-income rural areas in adjusting to needed agricultural and economic changes. We must attract as well as expand industry and make possible off-farm employment if we are to maintain population in these areas. Rural Development presents an opportunity for all agencies and organizations to work together towards a satisfactory solution."

Georgia's committee sums up accomplishment in four Rural Development counties as follows:

- Increased rail freight shipments from one county by 1,300 cars per year.
- Expanded industry to provide 360 full-time jobs.
- Organized a fruit packing plant which increased shipments from 80 to 390 cars annually.
- Established a canning plant.
- Established a vocational training school, for which local industry provides instructors.
- Built two health centers.
- Intensified soil fertility programs, which brought a \$150,000 increase in income.
- Organized several new chambers of commerce and industrial development corporations.

In a broader view, of course, the Rural Development Program takes its place as one aspect of a truly remarkable campaign throughout the Nation which is helping shape the "new rural America." Signs are unmistakable that we are entering the era of what one observer has termed "mixed-income rural communities," in which most families will earn the major part of their incomes through nonfarm pursuits.

Private groups and businesses and many projects of Federal and State government agencies are moving rural America in the direction of diversity and mixed income.

As just one example of the latter, the new \$40 billion Federal-aid interstate highway building program will eventually produce 41,000 miles of modern roads, bringing even the most isolated rural community into direct contact with major industry and business centers.

Private groups and individuals are hard at work in rural areas and the towns serving them, promoting grass-roots economic development programs. According to a recent estimate, 9,700 privately financed development organizations were at work throughout the country in 1957-58. Many of these—chambers of commerce, utilities, industry development groups, and others—serve areas with large numbers of farm and other rural people.

Outstanding examples are agricultural and industrial development groups of Asheville, N.C., and Tupelo, Miss. In great part as a result of their work, the surrounding rural counties of both these cities have experienced remarkable growth during the past decade. In the Asheville area jobs in manufacturing increased by one-third during the 1950-60 decade. Cash receipts for farm products doubled.

Private foundations have increasingly entered the field of area development in recent years. Of special importance to farming areas are grants made by the W. K. Kellogg Foundation in Iowa, Kentucky, and North Carolina. As a result of a Kellogg grant, the University of Kentucky is inaugurating a far-reaching program of economic development in 30 eastern counties, the most disadvantaged area in the State.

Farm, home, and neighborhood improvement through organized community clubs has also grown into a major program, especially in the Southern States. Some 4,000 small rural communities throughout this region have organized these clubs, with regular officers and project committees. Businesses and business groups in local towns usually provide funds and leadership.

These local development programs are getting results. About 25 percent of all jobs in manufacturing are now located outside standard metropolitan areas. Families living on farms now receive about one-third of their incomes from nonfarm sources, particularly work in industry, trades, service, and other activities.

Rural development, taken in its broadest sense, is a program that works, a program that is helping the most disadvantaged farm families,

whose needs have largely been ignored in the past.

Programs to stabilize prices received for farm products are of little real value to these families, since they produce scarcely any products for market. Two hundred percent of parity would not give an adequate income to a farmer with a 10-cow, grade-C dairy operation, or a quarter of an acre of tobacco, or a few acres of cotton. Yet farmers with only a small amount to sell in the markets of the Nation still make up the majority of farm operators. About 55 percent of our farms produce less than 10 percent of total marketed crops and livestock.

It is not widely understood that Congress itself, through committee reports and statements of individual Congressmen, has recognized the need for broader and more appropriate methods to meet the income problem of this majority of American farm families. To cite just three reports, among many issued in recent years:

A report of the Subcommittee on Family Farms to the House Committee on Agriculture in 1956 called for, among other recommendations, opportunities "to acquire adequate farms and equipment . . . vocational instruction . . . to include industrial subjects as well as agriculture . . . dispersal in the location of industry . . . a program to provide trained leaders in community organization . . ."

Rural America is no longer isolated. Vast highway building programs are putting the farm on the threshold of the city.

N-25905





New hospital in eastern Oklahoma.

BN-11096

Aqueduct for irrigation, Cedro Arriba area, Puerto Rico



BN-11097



Milk processing plant, Tippah County, Miss.

N-37259

Pulp and paper mill, Hardin County, Tenn.



N-37371

In 1958 a report of the Subcommittee on Agricultural Policy to the Joint Economic Committee pointed out: "Underemployment of family labor is serious on low-income farms . . . price policy for commercial agriculture is unlikely to help low-income farmers very much. Practicable increases in prices as a result of Government programs, while often welcomed, cannot bring about a sufficient change in the economic status of families on such farms because they sell so little." The subcommittee also called for industry development in rural areas, vocational training, community improvement type work, and fundamental reorganization of farm resources in many areas.

Late last year, a staff report prepared for the Joint Committee, following 2 years of hearings, recommended that "the Rural Development Program, which is particularly aimed at farmers that do not produce much for market, should be put on a substantial scale. This program . . . aims to expand off-farm jobs, develop efficient family-sized farms, and provide special programs of education, vocational training, and guidance. It is only by these and related methods that the problem of poverty in agriculture can ultimately be cured."

In 1959-60, Federal agencies and departments cooperating in the Rural Development Program moved to implement Executive Order 10847 (October 12, 1959) formally establishing the Committee for Rural Development Program "to consolidate its accomplishments and to provide more formal Federal organization . . ."

Among the important steps taken:

- Coordinating groups were set up within and among the various Federal departments, and a regular schedule of meetings was established.
- An official with broad experience in local Rural Development work was employed as Executive Secretary to the Federal committee.
- An increase of approximately \$3 million in funds for Extension work connected with the Rural Development Program was requested in the 1961 Department of Agriculture budget.¹
- Directors of State Extension Services approved a policy of making use of Rural Development organization and techniques in helping low-income rural communities. In June 1960 State Extension officials representing 43 States, including 19 directors, 9 associate directors, and 9 assistant directors, held a 5-day in-service training conference on Rural Development.

¹ Following hearings on the Department of Agriculture and related agencies appropriation for fiscal year 1961, both the House and Senate Appropriations Committees reported that some attention should be given to expanding the Rural Development Program. A \$3 million increase was authorized to strengthen general cooperative Extension Service work, including support of the Rural Development Program in some States planning to inaugurate this activity. The previous appropriation of approximately \$2.7 million for direct administrative, Extension, technical, and research services connected with the program was also authorized for fiscal year 1961.



BN-11095

Asheville, N.C., is surrounded by mountain farming areas. Progressive businessmen in this city are contributing time, money, and organizational skills in a long-term campaign that is remaking the area and establishing new patterns of town-country cooperation.

- Eleven regional meetings are being held throughout the Nation to assist State and local leaders in planning future Rural Development activities. It is expected that during 1960-61, programs will be started in many of the 20 States not now participating.
- Federal and State agencies stepped up their activity in the Program (summarized, page 18). In administering their programs, agency personnel are increasingly aware of the opportunity presented by State and local Rural Development groups to gain public understanding and support. Participating agencies, both Federal and State, are to be commended for the way in which they have accepted the program as an opportunity to help them do their jobs better.

America has entered a new decade of challenge and opportunity. During the next 10 years the Nation will turn increasingly to rural areas and the towns serving them. For here will be found the resources, manpower, living and working space, and recreational facilities needed to support economic growth and maintain a stable, vigorous national life.

It is important, therefore, that we continue to improve publicly supported programs serving rural areas.

Although substantial and lasting progress is being made through programs such as Rural Development, privately initiated area development, and the work of Government agencies, too many lagging rural areas still exist. These areas of underemployment and unemployment weaken the

whole Nation. Many farm and other rural people living in such areas are unable to make a full contribution to the welfare and prosperity of America.

Too many rural areas, small towns and cities, as well as farming communities, are still without important services that could help local leaders solve problems beyond their control. However, changes are taking place in rural services financed from public funds that show efforts are being made to bring such services up to date. The following are important examples:

—Some State Land Grant Colleges and Universities are providing a broader extension-type service to rural counties (or trading areas of two or more counties) to supplement the present Agricultural Extension Service. Community improvement, industry promotion, marketing, governmental affairs are some of the fields included. The University of Missouri is outstanding in this regard.

—Rural areas are being provided with more job counseling and placement services. The U.S. Labor Department is presently conducting important test programs along these lines in four Rural Development areas.

—State education departments, in cooperation with the Office of Education, are developing further methods of providing technical training for boys and girls growing up in rural communities. Mobile instruction units have been used in Kentucky, and vocational schools serving several rural counties are now operating in States such as Louisiana. About 6 million workers are now employed in agriculture. During the 1960's this number may decline by some 17 percent. A U.S. Department of Labor publication *Manpower—Challenge of the 60's* states: "Young people, especially, are leaving the farms in greater proportion than any other age group. In the 60's they will need the kind of education and guidance that will help them adjust to work and to compete for the better jobs in non-farm settings."

● The Defense Production Act of 1956 declares, "It is the policy of the Congress to encourage the geographical dispersal of the industrial facilities of the United States. . . ." As an impetus to broad national growth, as

N-25889

Young people growing up in rural areas deserve opportunities to train for the complex technical jobs of modern society. These boys in an Ohio Rural Development county are studying mechanical drawing.



well as a national defense measure, this program of dispersing industries holds great potential importance in the economic development of rural America. The program merits continuing attention.

- There are increasing private and public advisory services helping local development organizations do their job more effectively with the limited resources they have. Such services are often provided through State planning and development agencies. Technical assistance to local development organizations is much needed, especially in the less prosperous rural towns, which often cannot afford the technical resources and know-how to do an efficient job.

The Rural Development Program has successfully increased the impact of educational, research, and action programs. Participating areas are providing a testing ground for the new services, the new approaches that need to be formulated and put into operation.

The age-old problem of chronic low incomes in depressed rural areas need not continue to exist. The way to more prosperity has been demonstrated. A firm foundation has been laid for *helping solve* the problem of low incomes and rural poverty, and thereby taking a major step toward solving the Nation's farm problem.

*Department
of the
Interior*

FEDERAL AND STATE AGENCIES in 5 years of the Rural Development Program have—

- assisted State and local Rural Development committees in planning tourist industry expansion and programs of water resource development; put into operation a special seasonal hiring project in these areas to employ workers on field projects of Department agencies.

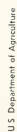
N-37379



In Tennessee's Hardin County, a health department nurse sets up operations in the open air, next to a rural community meeting house. Rural Development leaders evidence their concern over health conditions by giving priority to health improvement projects.

Building goes forward in Rural Development areas, financed by outside firms seeking raw materials, space, manpower; financed through local bond issues or Federal aid.

Original pilot counties shown as follows —
Areas of two or more adjoining counties
where program was started in 1936-57
shown by solid line and shading —
Generalized areas where program is being
broadened shown by broken line and shading —
Individual counties added in 1959-60 —



*Department of
Agriculture
and
Cooperating
State
Agencies*

- provided 150 full-time agents to help guide the program in the States. (*Federal Extension Service and State Extension Services*)
- provided 100 man-years of technical aid in soil mapping, conservation, and land planning in Rural Development areas. (*Soil Conservation Service*)
- modified credit programs to help small and part-time farmers in Rural Development areas. (*Farmers Home Administration*)
- increased funds for conservation program cost sharing and adapted program provisions to the special needs of small farms in these areas. (*Agricultural Conservation Program Service and Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committees*)
- made special studies of farm practices, resources, family needs, education, and health services in low-income farming areas. (*Agricultural Marketing Service, Agricultural Research Service, and State Experiment Stations*)
- assisted farmer cooperatives and rural electric and telephone borrowers active in the program. (*Farmer Cooperative Service and Rural Electrification Administration*)
- assigned foresters to assist in forest management and expand wood products industries in Rural Development areas, where from 40 to 85 percent of the land is in forests. (*U.S. Forest Service and State Forestry Departments*)

*Department of
Commerce
and
Cooperating
State
Agencies*

- counseled with business and other leaders in the towns of Rural Development areas to help plan industry and business growth. (*Office of Area Development, Field Offices of the Department, and State Planning and Development Agencies*)

*Department of
Labor
and
Cooperating
State
Agencies*

- assisted with special manpower surveys and initiated a pilot program in four States to supply rural towns and communities with technical aid in promoting economic growth. (*Bureau of Employment Security, State Employment Security Agencies, and Extension Services*)



BN-11098

These men and women taking a manual dexterity test are participating in a special project sponsored by the U.S. Labor and Agriculture Departments in a four-county northern Arkansas area. Aim of the project, to help rural communities attract industry by determining, among other things, skills available.

*Department
of
Health
Education
and
Welfare
and
Cooperating
State
Agencies*

- worked with program committees to qualify all eligible farm families for social security payments, resulting in larger overall payments in several counties. (*Social Security Administration*)
- provided technical assistance, through local agencies, in many of the 517 health projects reported by Rural Development leaders; provided Federal funds, on a matching basis, for building hospitals and other health facilities. (*Public Health Service, State and Local Health Departments*)
- assigned vocational instructors to training projects of Rural Development counties. (*State Departments of Education*)
- assisted program committees to increase vocational rehabilitation among disabled rural people. (*State Rehabilitation Agencies*)
- developed programs, such as the Defense Education Act of 1958, which provided educational opportunities for both rural and urban youth.

*Small
Business
Administration*

- worked with small businessmen and their bankers to increase job opportunities through improved business operations, plant expansion, and increased markets; approved 541 loans totaling \$30,144,000 for small businesses serving rural areas in the period July 1959-May 1960.



N-2582

To increase incomes and bring a better life to families on small, low-production farms will require first and foremost a willingness to accept the fact that the problem cannot be solved in agriculture alone.

*Farm
Credit
Administration*

- encouraged officers, directors, and members of farmer credit cooperatives to become active in local Rural Development Programs. Farm Credit banks and associations aided improvement projects by loans to cooperatives and farmers, including farmers with off-farm employment.

SUPPLEMENT

Papers supplementing this report have been prepared on the following:
Individual State Rural Development Programs

Changing Nature of the Low Income Farm Problem (prepared by
Agricultural Research Service)

Federal and State agency contributions

These papers have been brought together as *Rural Development Program, Fifth Report of the Secretary of Agriculture, September 1960, SUPPLEMENT*. This publication may be obtained from the Office of Information, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM COUNTIES AND AREAS JULY 1960

ALABAMA**

Autauga
Bibb
Chilton*
Coosa
Elmore
Fayette*

ARKANSAS

Madison*
Ouachita*
Phillips*
Van Buren*
Woodruff*
Four-county Area
Independence
Izard
Stone
Sharp

FLORIDA

Jefferson
Lafayette
Suwannee*
Washington*

GEORGIA

Habersham*
Meriwether*
Twiggs*
Wayne*

ILLINOIS

Alexander-
Pulaski Area

INDIANA

Clark
Crawford
Harrison
Ohio
Orange
Perry*
Ripley
Switzerland

KENTUCKY**

Ashland Area
Boyd
Carter
Elliott*
Greenup
Johnson
Lawrence
Lewis
Magoffin

KENTUCKY,** con.

Martin
Morgan
Rowan
Wolfe
Bowling Green
Area
Allen
Butler*
Edmonson
Logan
Simpson
Warren
Glasgow
Adair
Barren
Cumberland
Green
Hart
Metcalfe*
Monroe

LOUISIANA

Avoyelles*
Franklin*
Washington*

MAINE

Washington*

MARYLAND

Garrett*

MICHIGAN**

Alger*
Baraga
Chippewa
Delta*
Dickinson
Gogebic
Houghton
Iron
Keweenaw
Luce
Mackinac*
Marquette
Menominee
Ontonagon
Schoolcraft

MINNESOTA**

Aitkin
Beltrami
Carlton*
Cass
Clearwater

MINNESOTA,** con.

Cook
Crow Wing
Hubbard*
Itasca*
Kanabec
Koochiching
Lake
Lake of the
Woods
Pine
St. Louis

MISSISSIPPI

Amite*
Calhoun
Chickasaw
Covington*
Holmes*
Lawrence
Newton
Simpson
Tippah*
Yazoo

MISSOURI

Dent*
Douglas*
Howell
Ozark
Shannon
Taney*

MONTANA

Lake*
Ravalli*

NEBRASKA**

Boone
Buffalo
Custer
Dawson
Greely
Howard
Sherman*
Valley

NEVADA

Lincoln*

NEW MEXICO**

Bernalillo
Catron
Guadalupe
McKinley
Mora

See footnotes on p. 24.

NEW MEXICO,** con.

Rio Arriba
Sandoval*
San Juan
San Miguel
Santa Fe
Socorro
Taos
Torrance
Valencia

NORTH CAROLINA

Anson*
Bertie*
Watauga*

OHIO

Guernsey*
Monroe*

OKLAHOMA

Cherokee*
Choctaw*
Latimer*

OREGON

Lincoln*

PENNSYLVANIA

Fayette*
Schuylkill*

SOUTH CAROLINA

Bamberg*
Berkeley*
Chesterfield*

TENNESSEE

Grainger*
Hardin*
Houston*
Macon*
Marion*

TEXAS**

Anderson
Angelina
Bowie
Camp*
Cass
Cherokee*
Delta
Franklin*
Freestone
Gregg
Harrison
Henderson
Hopkins
Houston
Jasper
Lamar
Leon
Madison
Marion
Montgomery
Morris
Nacogdoches
Newton
Panola
Polk
Rains
Red River
Robertson
Rusk

TEXAS,** con.

Sabine
San Augustine*
San Jacinto
Shelby*
Smith
Titus*
Trinity
Tyler
Upshur
Van Zandt
Walker
Wood

VIRGINIA

Carroll*
Cumberland*

WASHINGTON

Stevens*

WEST VIRGINIA

Braxton
Fayette
Gilmer
Lewis*
Raleigh*
Summers
Upshur

WISCONSIN

Price*
Sawyer

PUERTO RICO

Cedro Arriba
Area

States underscored have one or more area (multi-county) programs underway.

*Original pilot counties.

**Counties listed are included in general areas where rural and resource development work is being emphasized by State agencies, local groups. However, some of these counties do not presently have Rural Development Program type organization.